

THE
REASON
OF
GRAMMAR

BEING

A New Method to render Ingenious
Persons (as well as the weakest Me-
mory) soon capable Proficients in
a very short Time.

There is also added a brief SYNOPSIS
of such compact Rules, as every Child
may easily remember, and such little In-
struction fully understand.

By J. Tate.

Licensed, June the 24. 1667.

L O N D O N,

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IF any desire to learn by this Method, they may hear of the Author at Edward Poole's, Book-seller, at the Ship over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhil.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

MY Design by the *Synopsis*, and other little Parts of this larger *Treatise*, is, First to furnish all (especially those who have weaker Memories) with such Principles of *Grammar* as are practicable with daily Proficiency. We have made it our Business to lay the Nature of the Thing so open to the Understanding, that I have determined my own Censures shall be the severest, and first in the Assault; if after Two Years Exercise, the Learner shall fail of being a more critical *Grammarian*, than is usually made in Five; or should afterwards retain his Improvement with less Advantage.

A 2

To the Reader.

vantage. Experience has made me bold to assert, That Persons of weak Memories may sooner conquer all that I have assigned of this for such, than they possibly can *Lily's Quæ Genus*, which is as well the smallest, as the least useful part of his *Grammar*; and if compared with the whole, scarce the Thirtieth Part of what is imposed on All, without Respect to the Ability of Any. And that such as use this Method may receive no Impediment to their Learning at other *Schools*, if any future Circumstance should require it, I have composed variety of such Lessons, as contain in each the greater part of any larger *Syntax*: That by one of these in the *Morning*, and another in the *Afternoon*, they may certainly practise the whole *Syntax* every Day. In this Method, the greater Pains being only mine, I show them by degrees how the numerous
Rules

To the Reader.

Rules of *Lily* are reduceable to their own, without overcharging the Memories of Any. Nor is the Time altogether lost for such as I teach by *Lily* to attend to this Exercise. A *Specimen* of these Lessons you may find annexed to the *Synopsis* of this *Treatise*: After which manner I have composed sundry *Englisbes*, some less, others larger, fitted to the Capacity and Proficiency of the *Scholar*, that he may daily practise in making *Latin* as many Rules as he learn'd by Lessons; till he is able in one *Evenings* Exercise to render into *Latin* an *English* of Instances to the whole *Syntax*. This, when rendered into *Latin*, seldom exceeds an *Octavo Page*; and being translated by themselves, is easily committed to Memory, and becomes a constant Refuge, when they forget or doubt a Rule of *Grammar*, and are better secured at a single Glance than others are in Seven Years
by

To the Reader.

by scattered Reading. I am become insensibly bolder than my Intention ; but the Necessary Consequence of the Thing was so obvious and present to my Thoughts, that it was out of my Power to stave it off with my first Purpose, to mention only the Method. I hope the Immodesty will appear the less ; because I might seem otherwise to expect the same from the *Reader*.

Yours,

J. Tate.

A D V E R.

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Such as would teach by this Method, must carefully attend the Beginner in his making Latin; especially to shew him when the Sign of one Case can be changed into another; and to shew him the Reason why the succeeding Sign prevails for the most part; and that the Ablative is always safely used for any other Sign that can be changed into it: As in this Example; He spake of my Business, can be changed into, he spake to my Business: But because this to is not, and cannot be joyn'd with in, near, fast, which are Signs of an Accusative to; but he spake to my Business (i.e.) concerning or about my Business, shews that to is an Ablative to and not a Dative. The Master should also see that the Beginner is furnished with fit Verbs and Epithets, that shall rather express the Sense than the Word of the English Sentence; as to make good, for to change that into good, which was naught, by reddo; to make good that which is wanting in liquid Measures or in Vessels, by impleo; to make good what is wanting in other Measures, by addo; to make good what is lost, by restituo, penso,

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penso, &c. So also to render the Word old, signifying an old or worn Garment by tritus: *An old or decay'd House* by ruiturus; *an old or ancient Custom* by antiquus; *an old Saying or Proverb* by adagium; *an old Word out of use* by obsoletus; *an old Man declining or decrepid* by senex, admodum senex, *an old Man, not meaning decrepid, but sober or exemplary,* by gravis.

The Master would do well to compose such Englishes for the Beginner, as may keep him a while in this Practice; which though it may be something more Pains than ordinary, will be recompensed in the Proficiency of the Scholar.

THE

T H E
S Y N O P S I S
Of the following
G R A M M A R.

THere are of Words but Eight Kinds: Of which, *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, change their Endings.

A *Noun* is the Name of something, as a *Writer*; but distinguishes not the *Time* as the *Participle*, *Writing*.

A *Participle* is the Doer or Receiver of an Action, and declares the *Time* to be present, past, or to come: As *Writing*; but cannot receive [*s*] after it: *Writings* is a *Noun*.

A *Verb* is an Act: As *Love*. A *Verb* cannot have *a*, or, *the*, before it; a *Noun* can; as, *I love the Love that is constant*.

A *Pronoun* is a Name that may be put for the Name of any other Person or Thing, as *I*, for *Thomas* or *George*; *this*, for *Fire* or *Water*.

An *Adverb* is the Manner of something, and is not a Name of any thing; but is made of the *Noun* *Adjective* by adding *ly*; as of *great*, *greatly*.

This Definition distinguishes Ninety nine Parts in a Hundred of *Adjectives* from *Substantives*. And,

B

common

common Sense by these will discover the rest.

A *Conjunction* discovers how one Word or Sentence belongs to another: As, I and you will read, and shows the likeness of two things; I will read and you shall hear, [*and*] shows the Difference.

An *Interjection* is a meer Sound that hath its Signification in the Intention of it for some Affection instead of a Sentence: As, *alas!* for it is a lamentable Thing: *Ha! ha!* for it is a pleasant Business.

This following Sentence contains all the Parts of Speech.

<i>Int.</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Pron.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Noun</i>
O	Conqueror!	I	love	the Love	of a Lover,
<i>Part.</i>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Part.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
loving,	tho'	not	beloved,	constantly	depending
<i>Prep.</i>	<i>Pron.</i>				
on	us.				

Words that change their Ending have Two Numbers: The *Singular* which signifies one; the *Plural* more. The Noun discovers the Plural Number in *English* by adding *s* to the Substantive. All Substantives that cannot have *s* added in *English*, cannot have the Plural Number in *Latin*, except *Men*, *Women*, *Children*, *Feet*, *Kine*, *Sheep*, and *Oxen*, &c. Each of these Numbers hath Six Cases.

The *Nominative* hath no Signs but *a* or *the*, which are no true Signs, because common to all. Except the Vocative may have *o!* It is like the *Nominative*.

The *Genitive* hath *of* before it, which *of* cannot have before it *from* or *out*, or be changed into *concerning* or *about*.

The *Dative* Case hath, or may have *to* or *for* before

before it: Which *to* cannot be joyned with *in* or *near*; and which *for* cannot be changed into *instead of*, or *because of*, or *in comparison of*: such *for* is an Ablative *for*.

The *Accusative Case* is the Receiver of the Action without a Sign (except the Verb be passive:) It can have no Sign before it except *to* joyn'd with *in* the *Latin* Præposition; or *to* signifying *near*, made in *Latin* by *ad*; or *for*, for *because of*, when made by *ob* or *propter*.

The *Ablative Case* stands for as much as *in*, *with*, *by*, *for*, *through*, *from*, *than*, when the Part, Means, Manner, Cause, Motion from a Town or City, Home, the Country, are signified; or when something might have been added after *than*, if another Case had been used; as, More learned than He; (that is) than He is. Otherwise the Ablative Case is seldom without a Preposition, because the *Latins* instead of *of*, say *out of*; *for off*, *from off*; *for from*, *away from*; *for with*, *together with*; *for before*, *within the Sight*, by *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, & *coram*. See further the Distinction of Prepositions in the following Treatise.

The *Cases* in *Nouns* are different according to five several Forms.

The *Nominatives* and *Vocatives singular* are uncertain; because the Third Form in these contains Endings like all others. The *Genitives singular* always certainly distinguish the Declension or Form thus: *a* first, *i* second, *is* third, *us* fourth, *i* fifth: Except that the *Nominative* and *Vocative plural* of the third and fifth Declensions, change *is* and *ei* into *es*, they are the same as their *Genitive singular*; as are also the *Datives singular* of the first and fifth, without any Change: All other

Datives singular are form'd of their Genitives singular, by changing *i* into *o*, *is* into *i*, *um* into *ui*. The Accusatives are made of the Datives singular, by changing the last Vowel into

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>am,</i>	<i>um,</i>	<i>em,</i>	<i>um,</i>	<i>em.</i>

The Ablatives from the Accusatives, by casting away *m*. The Genitives plural from the Ablatives singular, by adding *rum*. The Datives and Ablatives plural, from the Ablatives singular, by changing the last Vowel into

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>is,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>bus,</i>	<i>ibus,</i>	<i>ebus.</i>

The Accus. plural from the Ablatives sing. by adding *s*: One Exception noted in the Treatise, for each Declension renders these Directions for declining of the Noun more exact than *Lily's* Five Pages. Hence for the Genders of Nouns observe that,

1. Words of the First and Fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

2. Words of the Second and Fourth are of the Masculine; but in, *um*, and *u*, are Neuters.

3. Words of the Third Declension in *io*, *tas* most in *x* and *s* are Feminines? in *or*, *er*, *os*, Masculines; *um*, that changes not *u*, in the Genitive singular *Fem. ui* that changes *u*, are Neuters, with all in *ma*, *c*, *t*, *l*; *n* following *e*, *r* not following *e*.

The Exceptions with the Declining of the Pronoun must be learnt by the larger Treatise.

The *Verb* hath Four Forms of changing the Ending of every Mood, Tense, and Person, according to *a* long, *e* long, *e* short, *i* long before *re*, the Present Tense of the Infinitive.

The *Verb* must be learnt by the Table in the larger Treatise, for the most part by these Rules. The Tenses lie in this Order: The Pres. Præter

imper

imper. Future, Perfect, Preterpluper. Thus the First Persons are formed of the Infinitive Pres. by changing *re* into *o*, *re* into *bam*, *re* into *bo*, in the First and Second Conjugations; into *am*, in the Third and Fourth Conjugations; *re* into *ui* in the First and Fourth, *ere* into *ui* in the Second, *ere* into *i*, in the Third; *i* of the Preterper. Tense into *eram* for the Preterpluperf. Indic. into *ero*, *erim*, *issem*, *isse*, for the Future, Perfect. Preterplu. Subjunct. and Preterplu. Infin. The Present Subjunct. from the Infin. Pres. by changing *re* into *m*, the Preterimp. Subjunct. by adding to *re m*. But it must be timously observed, as it is proved in the larger Treatise, that *a* long before a Vowel must be cast out, as in the Pres. Indic. *amo* not *amao*; or changed into *e* long as in the Subjunct. Pres. *ament*, not *amacm*: And that *e* short before a Vowel must be cast out, as Indic. Pres. *lego*, not *legeo*, or changed into *i* short, as *fugio*, not *fugeo*. Observe also that in the Pres. Subjunct. besides *this*, there are other Changes; The First Conjug. takes the distinguishing Vowel of the Second instead of its own, and the Three last take the Vowel of the first after their own before *m*, as *amem*, *doceam*, *legam*, *fugiam*, *audiam*.

In the Table we have appointed a Line for the Vowel, by which we form the Second Person, and all others of both Numbers and Voices thus: Unto the same Vowel for the Second Person sing. add *s*, for the Third sing. *t*, for the First plur. *mus*, for the Second *tis*, for the Third *nt* in the Active. The Passive Voice is made from the same Vowel by changing the Active *m* into *r*, *s* into *ris* and *re*, *t* into *tur*, *mus* into *mur*, *tis* into *mini*; and by adding *r* passive to *o* active wherever it is found: See the Table.

Of the different Kinds of Moods, and Tenses, read

in this Treatise near the said Table.

We have said more of the Verb in Two or Three Pages than is done in Fifty of *Lily's* (considering the smallness of his Letter ;) and what I doubt not, will prove of great use to an ingenious Learner. However the Way is shorter to all ; and such as can remember a Dozen Syllables may learn the Verb in a quarter of the Time by the Table, that they can by *Lily*.

The Signs of Cases being observed, a few Rules may serve a Beginner, or a Person of a weak Memory for *Syntaxis*: Therefore, First observe that the Verb must be the same with the Nominative Case in Number and Person ; the Adjective with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.

The *Substantive*, which is first in the Sentence, is commonly the Nominative Case, which stands before the Verb, except one of these Words, *it* or *there*, come before the Verb ; or a Question be asked, or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood, and then the Nominative is after the Verb, or after the Sign of a Mood or Tense: Yet such a Sentence admits no Case before the Verb except a Vocative, unless the Question be asked by a Relative, and then a Case that is govern'd may stand before the Nominative Case or the Verb. The following Sentence is an Example to the whole.

There are two ways, my Friend ; take you your Choice : Either, my Friend, come you with me ; or let me go with you : Which of these Courses will you take ?

The *Nominative Case* signifies the Doer of the Action, if the Verb be not Passive ; and then it shall be the Receiver ; and the Word which was the Nominative, by virtue of the Sign shall be the Ablative,

Ablative, with a Preposition, or a Dative without ; and that which was the Accusative, by a Verb of an active Signification shall be the Nominative. Hence the Verb *sum*, and all Verbs Passives, have a Nominative Case after them, unless another Case went before them of the same Thing. Sometimes an infinitive Mood of a Verb, sometimes a part of a Sentence stands for a Nominative Case to the Verb, or a Substantive to the Adjective. And the Verb shall be the Third Person singular, and the Adjective the Neuter Gender singular Number.

The Word which receives the Action, the Verb not being Passive, as we noted at first, shall be the Accusative Case, but even Verbs Passives, of asking, teaching, hearing, will have an Accusative Case of the Thing: Also any Preposition except the few Ablatives we noted, may have an Accusative Case.

The *Dative Case* is used without a Sign after Verbs that signify profit, obeying, favouring, threatening, envying, or the contrary; or Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, *male*, *pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*. A Verb that hath or can have two Dative Signs, may have two Dative Cases, one of the Person, another of the Thing.

The *Ablative Case* may be used without a Preposition after Verbs of abounding, accusing, condemning, and the contrary after; *utor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *lutor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *vescor*, *victivo*: And these Adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *praeclarus*, *capillus*, *conteritus*, *extorris*; and Adjectives of the Signification of these Verbs: As also after these Substantives, *Opus* and *Usus*, Latin for *Necessity*. Of the infinitive Mood, read in the Treatise after these Hints.

To, before a Verb active, that answers the Question *What* ? Infin. *To*, that answers the Question *for what*, the Gerund in *dum*, except it can be changed into the genitive Case of the Participle of the present Tense, the Gerund in *di*; but if into the Ablative of the same Participle, the Gerund in *do*; after a Verb of Motion the first Supine. When the Scholar hath fixed this Synopsis in his Memory, with the Declining of the Verbs and Nouns, and the larger Rules for Genders of Nouns, it will be time for him to learn such Lessons as follow, which by the multitude of Words of the like case, under different Constructions or Rules, will both confirm his Memory in his Rules, and help him to construe the more difficult Sentences, which sometimes he may afterwards meet with in Authors.

Literarum doctus, senectute plenus, ac pertasus vita, senectute victa, annos sexaginta natus, benedixit mihi pater; nec iratus fatis, vultu tristi, suae juventutis meminit omnino. Media tandem nocte, dormientis instar, mori cessit. Doctus inde multa, ac presentibus abductus, mihi esse cura cepit tali patre dignum esse. Filii esse patris adeo boni omnibus, & litium fugitantis me simillimum praeberet; ipsa virtus mihi dixit. Quo auxilio tamen; aut quo mihi succurrenti numine, obstatem cunctis juventuti gratis, aequae atque nocuis, miratus pensum, pra anxietate lapsus humi, genu flexo, nec jam temperare lachrymis me penes fuit, nec dicenda aegritudinis potestas. Mea autem interesse pluris aestimare quae ad finem vitae pertinerent quam principium, ut miseriam mei Deus huius satagentis, illi supplicatus, ut semper ejus reminiscar, ne id negotii vel postponi aliis, vel exosum mihi videatur, mortis esse memor

Et de vita optime merere tempori, omnino, luci atque vesperi conabar; ubicunque loci, sive domi, sive ruri, seu Londinum versus, seu Oxoniam reversurus, seu Parisiis gam, seu in Anglia moriturus. Virtutum mei patris obtinendi studio correptus, quem sequantur omnes, quibus obviam dare velim, esse laudi mihi ultima optarem. Deum hanc benignitatem peto, non ut visum funera accedant multi, nec ut ab amicis frustra lugeatur.

The End of the Synopsis.

T H E

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The end of the world

THE
REASONS
OF
GRAMMAR.

Of the Eight Parts of Speech.

There are of Words but these Eight Kinds:
Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, decl.
Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection,
un-declin'd.

Of a Noun.

A *Noun* is the Name of something, which is real or imagin'd; but distinguishes not the time of its being, as the Participle doth: As in this Example, *A Writer writing; Writer,* is the Noun; *Writing,* is the Participle.

Of

*Of a Noun Substantive, and a Noun
Adjective.*

A *Noun Substantive* is the Thing it self; and therefore alone can be the Name of something: As, a *Man*, a *Field*, the *Fight*, a *Fiction*. A *Noun Adjective*, is but the manner of a Thing; and is therefore, without a Substantive, the name of nothing: As, *long*, *round*, *fair*, *tall*, *pleasant*, &c. Hence,

One of these Words, *good*, or *bad*, may be set before a Substantive: Because, there is nothing, either real, or imagined, that is not supposed to be one of these, by reason of the manner of its being: But neither of these Words can stand before an Adjective, without a Substantive: Because, a manner added to nothing but a manner, is not to be understood, for want of the thing to which the manner belongs.

Of a Substantive proper, and a Substantive common.

A *Substantive proper*, is a Name intended but for one, at the time it was given: as *Lyon*, the Name of a Dog: A *Substantive common*, is a Name, which at first was intended for more: As a *Lion*, intended for all of the kind.

Of the Numbers of Nouns.

THE *Singular Number* belongs but to one, and in *English*, it cannot have [*s*,] but when such a Word may have *of* before it, and be the genitive

tive Case; as, *my Father's House, or the House of my Father*. The plural Number belongs to more than one, and always ends in [*s*.] Therefore all Nouns that cannot have *s* in *English*, cannot have the plural Number in *Latin*; except *Men, Women, Children, Feet, Kine, Sheep, Oxen, &c.* These last Three Lines go further than Thirty in *Lily's Quæ Genus*. To these Heteroclitics observe betimes, that *hec*, and *quæ* are Feminines in the Singular, but Neuters in the plural Number; and that every Pronoun that wants the Vocative Case, is incapable of it in *English*, as follows.

Of the Cases of Nouns.

A Case is the Aptness of a Word to fall in with that which is next it, and commonly stands for a Particle.

These Conditions are Six.

1. The *Nominative Case* falls in with a Word which is the doer of an Action, except the Verb is Passive; and then it becomes the Receiver: As, *Homo videt*, the Man sees; *Homo videtur*, the Man is seen.

2. The *Genitive Case* is as much as *of*, and has an aptness to fall in with such Words as have *of* before them: As, *Visus hominis*, the Sight of the Man. This *of* cannot be turned into an ablative Sign, nor have an Ablative Sign before it. *Out of, concerning, &c.* are Ablative Signs.

3. The *Dative Case* falls in with, *to* or *for*. This *to*, or *for* can often be exchanged for each other; or be left out, or put into the Sentence; but cannot

not be changed into an Accusative, or Ablative for. *Homini struxit domum*, He built the Man a House, or a House to the Man, or for the Man, is a Dative to or for: What is a Lamb to a Lyon, or for a Lyon? That is, against a Lyon, is an Accusative to or for; What is a Drop to the Ocean? That is, in comparison of the Ocean, is an Ablative for: Take no care for this matter, or of this matter; that is, about, or concerning this matter, are neither Genitive, nor Dative, nor Accusative, but Ablative Signs.

4. The Accusative falls in with to, signifying against, joyn'd with in, near, or fast, or signifying any of them, or the rest, or stay of a Thing; as, *I send Letters to, or for the Man, to send them else where*, a Dative to, *mitto homini literas*; but I send Letters to the Man, for himself, to continue or rest with him, is an Accusative to, *mitto ad hominem Literas*. The Accusative therefore receives the Action that is more compleat, and comes more home, if it follows a Sign or Preposition, than the Dative doth. But for the most part it receives the Action without a Sign; that is, receives in it self the whole Stress of the Action immediately; as, *He slew the Man, interfecit Hominem*. The Genitive is but partial; as, *He envies the Life of the Man, Hominis vita invidet*. The Dative Case receives the action imperfectly, faintly, obliquely, or indirectly; as, *invidet Homini*, He envies the Man. The Accusative receives the full pregnant action; as *odit Hominem, &c.* He hates the Man. The Dative receives the action done faintly; as, *locutus est Homini*. He spoke to the Man. The Accusative receives the Spirit and Vigour of the Action that comes boldly on; as, *allocutus est hominem*. He bespake

bespake the man or challeng'd the man. And this may be the Reason, why some Prepositions, as some of those we have mention'd, compounded with *inter*, *ad*, require an Accusative Case; the sense being contracted and strengthen'd; as, *amicum adamavit*, He cleaved to his friend: *Sum*, compounded with *potis*, to be able or mighty, an Accusative, but all other compounds of *sum*, A Dative; and why *praeo*, *praevinco*, *praeuro*, *praevertor*, *praevertor* & *antevertor* govern an Accusative; as, *claudus in via antevertit cursorem extra viam*. For *antevertor* (tho Verbs compounded with these Prepositions usually govern a Dative Case) here signifies something more than *praesse*, the meer being before, viz. to overturn, to prevail, to frustrate to vanquish; whereas ordinarily, I say, we find Verbs compounded with *pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, &c. and *inter* govern a Dative Case as if the edge, or point of the Preposition were taken off by being laid into the Verb, and toucht more faintly or obliquely on the casual word. This also possibly may be the cause why some Verbs uncompounded, seeming otherwise to be the same in force require a different Case; as *to hurt*, by *noceo* with a Dative; by *ledo* with an Accusative. An Accusative *to* or *for* is included in the Verb or exprest by a Preposition.

5. The *Vocative Case* falls in only with such words as are called upon and may have *o* before them; as, *Homo*, Man, or *o* Man.

6. The *Ablative Case* usually falls in with Prepositions: Yet of it's own virtue, stands for as much as *in*, when the part is signified; *with*, *by*, when the thing with which, or means by which any thing is done; *through*, *for*, when the cause of any thing; *in* or *with*, when the manner of any thing is signified: And even in these cases Prepositions are well

well admitted when *Emphasis* or distinction is designed. *Emphasis* generally allows of *pro* and *cum* as, *baccharis pro ebrietate*, the sole prevailing cause being exprest; *summa cum humanitate tractavit hominem*, the highest manner being mentioned. The Latins seldom use *from* without *Emphasis*, adding *ab abs, de, è, or ex* to the Ablative Case; as much as if we said in English *out of* or *away from*, the Ablative in it self implying one of these Particles, besides the force of the Preposition. Sometimes an Ablative Preposition may distinguish a nice Case, where the word seems to be rendred either by the Accusative or Ablative: As, *for*, rendred by *ob* or *propter*, allows of another cause, or to be but partial in the effect, as *propterea*, signifies *furthermore*, and not the sole cause, as, *pro*, the Ablative, doth. Sometimes an Ablative Preposition is added, to note the different signification of the same word; as, *pro*, for *instead of*, *from* for *acquisitive*, accusative, or causal. Sometimes by *absque* it distinguishes the word *without*, signifying the want of a thing, or a person, from *without* Accusative signifying place or opposite to *within*. Sometimes the Ablative by *pro* distinguishes *before*, signifying *in Comparison*, from *before* signifying *Place or Order*, or opposite to *behind* or *after*; sometimes by *Coram* *before*, signifying *Seeing* or *Intellectual things*, from *before* signifying *Inanimate things*. Also *after* by an Ablative and the Preposition [*a*] is much more emphatical than *post* and an Accusative; *a cinere gloria sera venit*. There is much art in chusing the best particle; and the Ablative is commonly the most elegant. The Ablative case also, is as much as *than*; so that *quam* may be left out in making Latin as well as the following part of the clause: as, *vilius argentum*

argentum est auro, Gold is more worth than Silver: that is *quam aurum est*, than Silver is. The absolute takes in all words that fall under no other Rule of Government, and is therefore called the absolute.

Of the Declensions of Nouns.

Nouns have also five forms of changing their six Cases in each Number.

The Nominative Case is not certain, because the third Declension in that case is like all others: Yet these helps may be given.

All Nouns whose Nominative Singular ends in *a* are of the First Declension, except that words in *ma*, are of the Third.

All Nouns in *um*, and most Nouns in *us* or *er* are of the Second Declension.

All Nouns in *n*, and all Nouns in *us*, that come of Verbs, as *cultus*, and such in *us* as signify Office, as *Magistratus*, with *manus*, and some others, are of the Fourth Declension.

All Nouns in *ies* are of the Fifth Declension; except *paries*, *aries*, and a very few others.

All Nouns that are of any other Endings than these in the Nominat. Sing. And all these, and whatsoever others have more Syllables in other Cases than the Nom. Sing. are of the Third Declension.

The Genitive Singular certainly distinguishes the Declension thus:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 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1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230. 1231. 1232. 1233. 1234. 1235. 1236. 1237. 1238. 1239. 1240. 1241. 1242. 1243. 1244. 1245. 1246. 1247. 1248. 1249. 1250. 1251. 1252. 1253. 1254. 1255. 1256. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1261. 1262. 1263. 1264. 1265. 1266. 1267. 1268. 1269. 1270. 1271. 1272. 1273. 1274. 1275. 1276. 1277. 1278. 1279. 1280. 1281. 1282. 1283. 1284. 1285. 1286. 1287. 1288. 1289. 1290. 1291. 1292. 1293. 1294. 1295. 1296. 1297. 1298. 1299. 1300. 1301. 1302. 1303. 1304. 1305. 1306. 1307. 1308. 1309. 1310. 1311. 1312. 1313. 1314. 1315. 1316. 1317. 1318. 1319. 1320. 1321. 1322. 1323. 1324. 1325. 1326. 1327. 1328. 1329. 1330. 1331. 1332. 1333. 1334. 1335. 1336. 1337. 1338. 1339. 1340. 1341. 1342. 1343. 1344. 1345. 1346. 1347. 1348. 1349. 1350. 1351. 1352. 1353. 1354. 1355. 1356. 1357. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1361. 1362. 1363. 1364. 1365. 1366. 1367. 1368. 1369. 1370. 1371. 1372. 1373. 1374. 1375. 1376. 1377. 1378. 1379. 1380. 1381. 1382. 1383. 1384. 1385. 1386. 1387. 1388. 1389. 1390. 1391. 1392. 1393. 1394. 1395. 1396. 1397. 1398. 1399. 1400. 1401. 1402. 1403. 1404. 1405. 1406. 1407. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1411. 1412. 1413. 1414. 1415. 1416. 1417. 1418. 1419. 1420. 1421. 1422. 1423. 1424. 1425. 1426. 1427. 1428. 1429. 1430. 1431. 1432. 1433. 1434. 1435. 1436. 1437. 1438. 1439. 1440. 1441. 1442. 1443. 1444. 1445. 1446. 1447. 1448. 1449. 1450. 1451. 1452. 1453. 1454. 1455. 1456. 1457. 1458. 1459. 1460. 1461. 1462. 1463. 1464. 1465. 1466. 1467. 1468. 1469. 1470. 1471. 1472. 1473. 1474. 1475. 1476. 1477. 1478. 1479. 1480. 1481. 1482. 1483. 1484. 1485. 1486. 1487. 1488. 1489. 1490. 1491. 1492. 1493. 1494. 1495. 1496. 1497. 1498. 1499. 1500. 1501. 1502. 1503. 1504. 1505. 1506. 1507. 1508. 1509. 1510. 1511. 1512. 1513. 1514. 1515. 1516. 1517. 1518. 1519. 1520. 1521. 1522. 1523. 1524. 1525. 1526. 1527. 1528. 1529. 1530. 1531. 1532. 1533. 1534. 1535. 1536. 1537. 1538. 1539. 1540. 1541. 1542. 1543. 1544. 1545. 1546. 1547. 1548. 1549. 1550. 1551. 1552. 1553. 1554. 1555. 1556. 1557. 1558. 1559. 1560. 1561. 1562. 1563. 1564. 1565. 1566. 1567. 1568. 1569. 1570. 1571. 1572. 1573. 1574. 1575. 1576. 1577. 1578. 1579. 1580. 1581. 1582. 1583. 1584. 1585. 1586. 1587. 1588. 1589. 1590. 1591. 1592. 1593. 1594. 1595. 1596. 1597. 1598. 1599. 1600. 1601. 1602. 1603. 1604. 1605. 1606. 1607. 1608. 1609. 1610. 1611. 1612. 1613. 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. 1618. 1619. 1620. 1621. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. 1628. 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632. 1633. 1634. 1635. 1636. 1637. 1638. 1639. 1640. 1641. 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2

and Fifth without any Change. All other *Datives Singular* are form'd of their *Genitives*, by changing *i* into *o*, *u* into *i*, *us* into *um*. If each Declension had been confin'd to one Termination, the *Accusatives* might all have been form'd of the *Nominative*, by adding [*m*] to the Vowel, or changing the final Consonant into [*m*]; but now they are form'd of their *Datives* by changing the last Vowel into

1. *um*, 2. *um*, 3. *em*, 4. *um*, 5. *em*.

The *Vocatives* are the same as their *Nominatives*. The *Ablatives* form'd of their *Accusatives*, by casting away [*m*]. The *Genitive Plural* from the *Ablative Singular*, by adding *rum*. The *Accusatives Plural* also from the *Ablatives Singular*, by adding [*s*]. The *Vocative* the same as the *Nominative*. The *Datives* and *Ablatives Plural* from the *Ablatives Singular*, by changing the last Vowel into

1. *is*, 2. *ibus*, 3. *ibus*, 4. *ibus*, 5. *ibus*.

Let this be first settled in the Memory before any more is learnt.

This Direction, with one Exception for each Declension, is much easier for the Writing, and easier for the Memory, to such as love to learn by Method, than *Lily's* are. Therefore,

1. *Europe*. From these Rules that in the First Declension; to distinguish the *Females* from the *Males*, in forming the *Ablative Plural*, *is* is sometimes added to the *Singular*.

2. That to distinguish the Second Declension from the Fourth, the *Ablative Singular*, besides the casting away [*m*] from the *Accusative*, changes [*u*] into [*o*]; and if the *Nominative* ends in [*us*] the *Vocative* changes [*us*] into [*e*]; but a *Nomina-*

tive

ive in [r] loses [e] in other Cases, except *Pueri* the Substantive to be distinct from *puri* the Adject. both of Substant. and Adject. [ius] also in this Second Declens. makes [i] in the *Vocative*.

3. To distinguish the Third Declension from the Fifth, in forming the *Genitive Plural*, the last Vowel of the *Ablative Singular*, and the First Consonant of *rum* to be added in the Formation, are left out, or changed into [i.] The best Sound directs which is to be followed: *Adjectives* and *Participles* follow *ium*.

The Fourth Declension, to be distinguished from the Third, always loses [r] of [rum] to be added to the *Ablative Singular* for forming the *Genitive Plural*.

Practise these Rules on the following Table, which once thus learn'd cannot be easily forgotten.

The Table for the Declining of most Nouns.

| Sing. | 1. | 2. | Neut. 3. | Neut. 4. | Neut. 5. |
|-------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Muf | Magist | Cut | Art | Faci |
| N.V. | a — | er — um — | is — t — | us — u — | es |
| Gen. | æ — | i — | is — | us — | ei |
| Dat. | æ — | o — | i — | ui — | ei |
| Acc. | am — | um — um — | em — t — | um — u — | em |
| Abl. | a — | o — | e — | u — | e |
| Plur. | | | | | |
| N.V. | æ — | i — a — | es — a — | us — ua — | es |
| Gen. | arum — | orum — | um — | uum — | erum |
| D. A. | is — | is — | bus — | ibus — | ebus |
| Acc. | as — | os — a — | es — a — | us — ua — | es |

5. All *Nouns* in the *Neuter Gender*, of what Declension soever, have their *Accusatives* and *Vocatives Singular*, the same as their *Nominative*; but all these *Cases Plural* from the *Ablat. Sing.* by changing the last Vowel, after a Consonant into [a] after a Vowel into [ia] in the Second Declension; and often into [ia] in the Third Declension, tho after a Consonant.

All *Nouns* that make [ia] in the *Nom. Plural*, make [ium] in the *Gen. Plural*. Also all *Nouns*, tho they are not *Neuter*, that have [i] in the *Ablat. Sing.* have [ium] in the *Gen. Plural*: And consequently all *Adjectives* and *Participles* that have not Three Endings. Yet note that *Adjectives* which have their Ending in [e] in the *Nom.* have only [i] in the *Ablat.* others have both Endings. Also most Words, whose *Nom. Sing.* ends in a double Consonant, make [ium] in the *Gen. Plural*; but *Adjectives* of the *Comparative Degree*, and *Substantives* compounded of *facio*, make *um*; as, *digniorum, Artificum*.

Ambo and *Duo*, that have no *Ablat. Sing.* to end in (o) take (o) in the *Plural Numb.* instead of (i) *Masculine*, or (a) *Neuter*.

Adjectives are better declin'd upon their *Substantives* than with *Articles*.

Adjectives of Three Endings are declin'd upon the First and Second Form of *Substantives*, as are all *Participles*, except those of the *Present Tense*; but *Participles* that signify the Time which now is, and all *Adjectives* that have not Three Endings, are declin'd upon the Third Form of *Substantives*.

Of the Genders of Nouns; by their Declensions, Terminations, and Significations.

1. **A**LL Nouns of the First and Fifth Declension are of the *Feminine Gender*; except *Meridies* of the *Masc.* and *dies Masc.* in the *Plural*, *Masc.* and *Fem.* in the *Singular*.

2. All Nouns of the Second and Fourth Declension are of the *Masculine Gender*; but Nouns in (*um*) and (*u*) are *Neuters*: Some few; as, *domus*, *manus*, *humus*, &c. are *Feminines*.

3. All Nouns of the Third Declension in (*ix*) and (*io*,) that come of *Verbs*; with most in (*do*) and (*go*,) and all Words in (*tas*,) and all in (*us*) that keep (*u*,) as, *pecus*, *pecudis*, *virtus*, *virtutis*; with Words of one Syllable in (*x*,) and in (*s*,) especially if the Words in (*s*) increase not in the *Genitive Case*, they are *Feminines*.

4. All Nouns of the Third Declension in *o*, *or*, *os*, *er*, and *n* not following *e*, are *Masculines*.

5. All Nouns of the Third Declension in (*us*) that change (*u*,) as *pecus*, *pecoris*; all Nouns in *ma*, *n*, *l*, *r*, *t*, *c*, are *Neuters*.

6. All Nouns, of what Declension soever, that signify an (*He*,) the Names of *Winds*, *Months*, *Rivers*, *Mountains*, and *Fountains*, are *Masculines*.

7 All Nouns that signify a (*She*,) the Names of *Cities*, *Countries*, *Islands*, *Trees*, and *things very fruitful*; as the *Earth*, the *Ground*, are *Feminines*.

8. Words that belong to both Sexes, are both *Genders*; as, a *Parent*, an *Author*, &c. The Exceptions to these Rules may be cast into a Dozen Verses, and learn'd after some time to fix these general Rules; or be learn'd by Counters.

Of the comparing of Adjectives

Adjectives in *Latin* generally signify *more* and *most* by *or* and *ssimus*, as we do in *English* by *er* and *est* added to our *Positive*: But the *Latin*s form not any Degree, by adding to the First Termination of the *Positive*, unless it end in (*er*) like our *English Comparative*; and then the *Superlative* only is formed by adding (*rimus*), as *pulcher*, *pulcher-rimus*. Yet the *Comparatives* of these, and all others, are formed of the First Termination that is found in (*i*:) As of *durus*, *durior*, *durissimus*.

If the *Adjective* ends in (*us*) after a Vowel, such *Adjectives* allow of no Comparison, but by (*more*) and (*most*) before them (*i. e.*) *magis*, and *maxime*: As, *pius*, godly; *magis pius*, more godly; *maxime pius*, most godly. Some are irregular in the *Superlative*, changing (*lis*) into (*limus*.) Others are irregular in all Degrees, and most *Languages*: As, good, better, best; *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, &c.

All *Adjectives* that signify (*more*), are of the Third Declension; (*most*), are of the First and Second.

Of a Pronoun.

THere are but these Fifteen *Pronouns*; *ego* and *nos*, of the First Person; *tu* and *vos*, of the Second; *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *meus*, *sui*, *tuus*, *noster*, *vester*, *Qui* the Relative; *cujus*, *nostras*, and *vestras*, used to signify Parties which are of the Third Person, as are all *Nouns* and *Participles*, unless joyn'd with a *Pronoun* of the First or Second, with which they must agree of necessity: As, I *Thomas*, you *George*, &c.

Pronouns

Pronouns of the First and Second Declension have the *Genitives* in a Vowel after a Vowel: As, *mei, tui*; their *Dative* in a Vowel after a Consonant: As, *mihī, tibi*; their *Accusative* by adding (*e*) to the First Consonant of the *Dative*, and casting away the rest; and so their *Ablative*, as *te, me*. The First *Person* speaketh of himself; as, *Ego I, nos we*: The Second is spoken to; as, *tu thou, vos ye*: The Third is spoken of; as, *ille he, illi they*.

The *Plural Number* of the First *Person* is like the Third Declension of *Nouns*, thus: *Nom. Accus. Voc. nos, Gen. nostrum, Dat. Ablat. nobis*. The Second is derived of the First, by turning (*n*) upside down, or changing (*n*) into (*u*;) but *vostrum* is almost out of use, and we say *vestrum*.

Ipsē is thus declined; *Nom. ipsa, ipse, ipsum*; *Gen. ipsius*; *Dat. ipsi*: So are *Uter & Neuter*, with *unus, solus, ullus* and *alium, iste, and ille*; except that in the *Neuter Gender* they change (*m*) into (*d*;) *Alter* changes not (*m*) into (*d*;) but makes the *Genitive alterius*, the *Dative alteri*.

Decline is thus; *ea, is, id*; *Gen. ejus*; *Dat. ei*. In the rest these are regular.

Note *hec* and *que* are *Feminines Singular*; *Neut. Plural*. Decline *hic* and *qui* thus; observing that both, for the *Neuter*, change their Vowel into (*o*;) the relative adding (*d*;) the demonstrative (*c*;) *Sing. Nom. que, qui, quod*; *Gen. cujus*; *Dat. cui*; *Nom. hec, hic, hoc*; *Gen. huius*; *Dat. huic*; *Acc. quam, quem, quod*; *hanc, hunc, hoc*; *Ablat. qua, quo, quo, qui*; *hac, hoc, hoc*: In the rest regular. *Mens* makes (*mi*) *Voc Masc.*

Of the Verb.

A Verb is an Act, and always attended with Mood and Time.

The Moods of Verbs are Four: *Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive.*

The *Infinitive Mood* is limited to neither Number nor Person; and hath (*to*) before the Action: As, *amare to love.*

The *Indicative*, in down-right Terms, declares the Action to be so or not: As, *I do love; or, do not love.*

The *Imperative Mood* signifies Command, Authority, or Hast; and enjoyns the Action, before the Thing, or Person to do, or receive it are mentioned: As, *love thou, be beloved.*

The *Subjunctive Mood*, includes all other Manners of an Action than what are mentioned; and also modestly supplies the *Imperative*; but when *Hast* and *Anger*, &c. are signified, the *Imperative* is best: As, *Ferte ciri ferrum, date tala, scandite muros.*

The Tenses or Times of Verbs are Five.

THE *Present Tense* signifies the Time that now is: As, *I love; or, do love.*

The *Preterimperfect Tense* signifies an Action that was lately; and sometimes admits that the Act may still continue: As, *I did love.*

The *Preterperfect Tense* signifies the Action is compleatly over: As, *I have loved.*

The *Preterpluperfect Tense* signifies the Action long past, or at least admits of an Action since: As,
after

after he had loved vehemently, he hated extreamly.

The *Future Tense* signifies the Action yet to be:
As, *I shall*; or, *will love*.

Of the Kinds of Verbs.

A *Verb Active* is an *Act* which hath an aptness to pass to several kinds of Things, without so much as a *Particle* between them: As, *I see a Man, a House, the Fire, the Water*: And by taking (*r*) it may signify an *Act* received, which we call a *Passive*: As of *video*, *I see*; *videor*, *I am seen*.

A *Verb Neuter* may signify an *Act* received or not received; yet cannot be passive, because the doer and receiver of the *Verb Neuter's* Action are the same thing: As *gaudeo*, *I rejoyce*, or *am glad*. Hence it cannot take (*r*) as a *Passive*, whose doer and receiver of the Action are different; as, *amor ab omnibus*, *I am beloved by all Men*. Hence also it is distinguished from a *Verb Active*; because when the *Neuter* doth not signify an *Act* received, the *Verb Neuter's* Action ends in the beginner of it; as, *I run*.

The *Verb Neuter* properly can be said of nothing, or but one kind of things; as, *edo escam, potio potum*. Yet sometimes it is improperly used for a *Verb Active*, and then it receives a *Passive Termination*; as, *lego*, *I read*; *legor*, *I am read*; *audio*, *I hear*; *audior*, *I am heard*. For nothing properly is read but Letters, and nothing heard but Sounds. Yet such *Neuters* are half *Passives*; because they can of their own Nature signify an *Act* received in the thing, tho, not in the Person.

gam in the *Subjunctive*; *lego* in the *Indicative*, not *legeo*: *jacere*, because *jaceam* cannot be said, and *jacam* is of ill sound; instead of casting away (*e*) short changes it into (*i*) as *jaciam* in the *Subjunctive*.

A little Practice will soon confirm the *Memory*, without being troubled with the Rule *verbatim*, and render the learning of the *Verb* short and easy. The following Table will shew instantly to form all other *Persons* both of the *Active* and *Passive Voice*, by burthening the Memory with no more than a dozen Syllables; the Second *Person Active* being found by adding (*s*) to the Vowel over which it is: The Third *Person Singular*, by adding to the Vowel (*t*) instead of (*s*;) the First *Person Plural* by adding *mus* instead of (*t*) to the same Vowel: The Second *Person*, *tis* to the same Vowel instead of *mus*: The Third *Person Plural* (*nt*) to the same Vowel instead of (*tis*;) The *Passive* from the same Vowel, (*s*) in the *Active* into *ris* and *re*, *t* into *tur*, *mus* into *mur*, *tis* into *mini*. The First *Person* by adding (*r*) to (*o*,) or changing (*m*) into (*r*.) There is nothing requisite to be remembred which is not in the Table, as to either *Indicative* or *Subjunctive Mood*, but that in writing the *Passive*, (*i*) short in the *Active* must be (*e*) short in the *Passive*; as, *legis*, *legeris*, *amabis*, *amaberis*, besides (*s*) into (*ris*.) The *Preterperfect Tense Active* is noted to be declin'd after *fui* in the Table. The *Passive* hath neither *Preterperfect Tense*, nor *Preterpluperfect Tense*; for if they had, a *Verb* being obliged to no Observation of Gender, the Scholar may write *saxum fractus est*, as well as, *lapis fractus est*, in spight of his Master's Correction, if he must stand to all

all *Lily's Grammar*. And by confounding *sum*, between *Tense* and *Tense*; as, *amatus sum* in the *Present Tense*, and *fui* in the *Perfect Tense*; *eram* in the *Imperfect Tense*, and *fuera* in the *Preterpluperfect Tense*, comes such *Latin*, as *erat amabatur*, &c. And well may the Children neglect *Moods*, when their *Grammar* confounds them: As, *amatus ero* in the *Indicative Mood*, with *vel fuero* in the *Subjunctive Mood*. And I must of necessity avoid conjugating the *Verb* as *Lily* doth, lest I should confound the *Voices* of above *Nineteen* parts of *Verbs* in *Twenty*, as they must do, that follow his *amatum*, *amatu*; the latter *Supine* being found in the *active* form of *Conjugations*, and omitted among the *passives*; whereas the latter *Supine* is seldom or never *active*; at least, not one time for an *Hundred* that it is otherwise. I have said nothing that can be denied: And I hope the fondest Admirer of *Lily* will excuse what he cannot disprove.

The *Reader* therefore remembring what is to be done with (*a*) long, and (*e*) short, as often as they would come before a *Vowel*, by our *Method of Formation*; I presume to lay down these general *Rules* before they learn the *Table*.

Inf. re into *o* *Pres. Tense*, re into *bam* *Preterimperf. Tense*, re into *bo* in the first and second *Conjugation*, into *am* in the third fourth *Conjugation* of the *Future Tense*.

Re into *m* *Pres. Subjunct.* unto re add *m* in the *Preterimperf. Subjunct.*

Indic. Preterperfect, re into *vi* in the first and fourth *Conjugation*, ere long in the second *Conjugation* into *ui*, ere short in the third *Conjugation* into *i*.

Here

Here ends the immediate Formation from the *Infinitive Mood*.

The rest are formed from the *Preterperfect Tense Indicative* by changing *i* into *eram* for the *Praterpluperfect Tense Indicative*, by changing *i* of the *Indicative Preterperfect Tense* into *ero*, for the *Future Tense Subjunctive*, *i* into *erim* for the *Preterperfect Tense Subjunctive*, *i* into *issem* for the *Praterpluperfect Tense Subjunctive*. The *Praterpluperfect Infinitive* from the same *Tense Subjunctive* by casting away (*m.*)

THE

7
Pass
Sing
Ind
Present
Imperfect
Future
Perfect
Preterperfect

The Table for the forming of the Verb.

| Passive Voice. r-ris-re--tur mur --- mini --- ntur | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Sing. N. Per. | 2. | 3. | Plur. | 1. | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Indic. Md. Act. o | s | t | Sub. | mus | tis | nt | | | |
| by re into o | 1. Am | a | by re into m | m | | | | | |
| Present. | 2. Mon | e | unto re add m | Am | | e | | | |
| Imperfect. | 3. { Mand | i | | Mone | | a | | | |
| | 3. { Fod | i | | Mand | | a | | | |
| | 4. Aud | i | | Fodi | | a | | | |
| | | | | Audi | | a | | | |
| | m | | | m | | | | | |
| | 1. Amab | a | | Amar | | e | | | |
| | 2. Moneb | a | | Moner | | e | | | |
| | 3. { Mandeb | a | | Mander | | e | | | |
| | 3. { Fodieb | a | | Foder | | e | | | |
| | 4. Audieb | a | | Audir | | e | | | |
| | o | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Amab | i | i into ero | Amaver | | i | | | |
| | 2. Moneb | i | | Monuer | | i | | | |
| | am | | | Mander | | i | | | |
| | 3. { Mand | e | | Foder | | i | | | |
| | 3. { Fodi | e | | Audiver | | i | | | |
| | 4. Audi | e | | | | | | | |
| | i | | | m | | | | | |
| | 1. Amav | Fut | i into erim | Amaver | | i | | | |
| | 2. Monu | Fut | | Monuer | | i | | | |
| | 3. { Mand | like | | Mander | | i | | | |
| | 3. { Fod | like | | Foder | | i | | | |
| | 4. Audiv | | | Audiver | | i | | | |
| | m | | | m | | | | | |
| | 1. Amaver | a | i into issem | Amaviss | | e | | | |
| | 2. Monuer | a | | Monuiss | | e | | | |
| | 3. { Mandaver | a | | Mandiss | | e | | | |
| | 3. { Foder | a | | Fodiss | | e | | | |
| | 4. Audiver | a | | Audiviss | | e | | | |
| | Sum | es | | Sumus-- | estis | sunt | | | |
| Perf. | i | | Plur. | mus | istis | erunt | | | |
| Perf. | fu-- | isti | | | | ere | | | |
| | | it | | | | | | | |

The Pass. is formed of the Act. by changing m into r, s into ris and re, t into tur, mus into mur, tis into mini.

Eram,

*Eram, ero, fueram, sim, essem, fuero, fuerim, fu-
issem*, have their other *Persons* regular, according
to the Table, as also the *Compounds* of *sum* in all
Moods and *Tenses*, except in the *Present Tense*
thus; *possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt*,
Infinitive posse. Some other *Verbs* are very irregu-
lar in such *Tenses* as are here mentioned. *Volo,*
vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt.

Of the Imperative Mood.

THE *Imperative* (of *Regular Verbs*) as I no-
ted before, may be supplied modestly by the
Subjunctive; but when that cannot be allowed, it
is formed of the *Infinitive*, by casting away (*re,*)
or changing (*re*) into (*to*) or (*tote.*) Irregu-
lar *Verbs*, for the most part form the *Imperative*
from the *Subjunctive*, by changing the last Conso-
nant into (*to*) or (*tote,*) their *Infinitive* being ir-
regular; or by casting away the *Subjunctive Con-*
sonant; as of *nol-um, noli*; of *nolito, nolite, nolitote*;
but these being few, and yet too hard for Begin-
ners, are best learn'd afterwards, with irregular
Perfect Tenses and *Supines*, by *Catalogue*, or *Coun-*
ters, as we direct.

Such as have a *Passive*, are easily formed from
the *Active* thus: Add *r* to *o*, change *t* into *tur*;
tis and *te* into *mini*, *tote* into *minor*.

The *Infinitive Passive* from the *Infinitive Active*,
by changing (*e*) into (*i*) but in the Third Con-
jugation by (*ere*) into (*i*)

*Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs
of the Third Conjugation.*

BESIDES that the Third Conjugation commonly changes (*ere*) into (*i*.) *c, t, g, h*, are changed into (*x*;) but (*g*) after (*r*) into (*s*;) as, *spargere, sparsi*.

L or *m* before *ere* receive *u* Vowel; as, *Colere, colui*; *Vomere, ui*.

N before *ere* is changed into *v* Consonant; as, *Sinere sivi, Sinere vi*.

P receives *s*; as, *Scalpere psi*.

Qu like *b, c, d*, change nothing but *ere* into *i*; yet lose *n* after *i* and *u*; as, *linquere liqui, vincere vici; findere fidi; fundere fudi*. Such as have too soft a Sound, by casting away *n*, double the First Syllable; as, *tundere tutudi*.

R is changed into *v* Consonant; as, *Serere sevi*; but *r* or *l* before (*a*) Diphthong, or harsh Vowel; as, *a, u*, change *dere* into *si*; as, *ladere lesi, plaudere plausi, vadere vasi, ludere lusi*; to which add *dividere divisi, and cedere, to give place, or depart, cessi*.

S changes *ere* into *ivi*; as, *laccessere laccessivi*.

Sc are changed into *v* Consonant; as, *pascere pavi*.

T, u Vowel, *v* Consonant, change nothing but *ere* into *i*; as, *vertere verti*.

Verbs in *io* of the Third Conjugation, change *a* before *cere* into *e*; and *cere* sometimes into *xi*, sometimes into *ci*; as *facio feci, of facere; specio spexi*: The best Sound will direct which. Our Exceptions are fewer than *Lily's*.

Of the Supines of Verbs in general.

THE Supines of the First and Fourth Conjugations are commonly formed of the Infinitive Mood, by changing *re* into *tum*. But all Verbs of what Conjugation soever, having *c*, *t*, *g*, *h*, before their Characteristick or distinguishing Vowel, are changed with all that follows into *ctum*; as, *micare mictum*, *secare sectum*, *docere doctum*, *legere lectum*, *facere factum*, *vincere vinctum*.

In the Third Conjugation cast out *n* after *i*; as, *mingere, mictum, ringere, rictum*: The Engl. will discover the rest; as, *Fiction, Picture, Strictness*; and other Exceptions from this Rule; as, *convicted, inflexible, perplex'd, fix'd*. And it may be a more profitable Note than many Rules in *Lily* about the Verb, that our English discovers many irregular Formations.

In the Second Conjugation, *ere* is commonly changed into *itum*; as, *monere monitum*; but *gere* after *r* in the Second or Third are changed into *sum* as, *indulgere indulsum, spargere sparsum*.

In the Third Conjugation (*r*) with *ere* make *sum*; as, *verrere versum*; but (*s*) or (*m*) change *ere* into *itum*; as, *accersere accersitum, vomere vomitum* (*v*) Consonant, or Vowel, with other Consonants, change *ere* into *tum*. The lett. (*l*) before *ere* brings in very irregular Perfect Tenses and Supines, as doth the Composition of some Verbs changing the Vowel of the Present Tense; But these are best learn'd by Catalogue or Construing, our English discovering most of them; as *pellere, pepuli, pulsum*, to repulse; *claudere, includere, includo, inclusi, inclusum*, to include, &c. But note

note that *Verbs* which have a double *Preterperfect Tense*, double not the *Syllable* in the *Supines*: The same is to be noted of the simple *Verb* and the *Compound*.

Of a Participle.

A *Participle* signifies the doer or receiver of an Action, and the Time when: And in *English* it cannot end in (*s*) to signify more than one, as a *Substantive* can.

A *Participle* of the *Present Tense* signifies the doer of an Act at this time; and in *Latin* ends in *ans* or *ens*, being formed of the *Preterimperfect Tense* of the *Indicative Mood*, by changing the last *Syllable* into *ns*.

The *Participle* of the *Future* in *rus*, is something which is to do an Action, and is formed of the First *Supine* by changing *m* into *rus*.

The *Participle* of the *Preter Tense*, signifies something which hath received an Action, and is formed of the latter *Supine*, by adding *s*.

The *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus*, is something which is to receive some Action, and is formed of the *Participle* of the *Present Tense*, by changing *s* into *dus*; as, *amans*, *amandus*; *docens*, *docendus*, &c.

Of Gerunds.

Also from the *Participle* of the *Present Tense*, flow *Gerunds* in *di*, *do*, *dum*; in Termination the same as the *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus*, in the *Genitive*, *Accusative*, and *Ablative*; but retaining the Signification and Government of the *Participle* of the *Present Tense*, from whence they come. Therefore the *English* of the *Infinitive Mood Active* that answers the Cause or Reason (*i. e.*) to the Question *for what?* Shall be the *Gerund* in *dum*, with an *Accusative Preposition*: But if the same *English* can be changed into the *Genitive Case* of the *Participle* of the *Present Tense*, it shall be made by the *Gerund* in *di*: But if into the *Ablative* of the same *Participle Presf.* it shall be made by the *Gerund* in *do*. See an Example; *Aquare Virgilium cupivit*, answers to *what?* *ad equandum Virgilium studuit*, answers the Question, *for what* did he study? *Aequandi Virgilium cupidus fuit*, Desirous to equal *Virgil*, may be changed into, Desirous of equalling *Virgil*: *Versiculo tenus equando Virgilium intumuit*, He was proud to equal *Virgil* in a Line; or, in equalling so much as a Line of *Virgil*. The *Verb* may be changed into the *Ablative* of the *Participle Presf.*

Most Sentences admit of a Change but one way, and are most proper to one of these *Gerunds* alone, according to this Direction. Yet there are few *Infinitives* that may not be rendred by the *Subjunctive*: But if the *Infinitive Active* be of an Action yet to come, it is elegantly rendered by the *Participle* of the *Future* in *rus*; or by the First *Supine* after

after a *Verb* of Motion. Also when *must*, or *ought*, are not made by *debeo* or *oportet*, the Sentence shall be rendered by the *Gerund* in *dum*. The *Gerund* in *dum* is also to be used when the *English* of the *Infinitive Active* follows the *Verb sum*, which cannot govern an *Infinitive Mood*, because it requires the same *Case* after as before it; which being usually a *Nominative*, is not fit to come before the *Infinitive Mood*, unless the *Verb sum* be set impersonally, by which Means it may have an *Accusative* before it govern'd of a former *Verb*, or of its own contracting Virtue, as an *Infinitive* or *Impersonal*; as, *Fortuitum esse putant nasci à principibus*. But to avoid a *Nominative*, or any unsuitable *Case* before an *Infinitive*, use the *Gerund* in *dum*; as, *natus ad vincendum hostes*, instead of *natus vincere*. The same *Gerund*, or any other, if a casual Word follows the *English* of the *Infinitive Mood*, may be rendred by the *Participle* of the *Future* in *du*, agreeing with the *Substantive*; as *ad vincendos hostes natus*. Sometimes a *Genitive Plural* is added after a *Gerund* in *di*.

This *Genitive Plural* is caused by an *Ellipsis* of a *Substantive* understood; as, *concessa est deripicndi pomorum atque obsoniorum licentia: (i. e.) deripienda quedam poma pomorum, &c. vel ex pomis*.

Note also that sometimes an *Infinitive* is put absolute, when many *Preterimperfect Tenses* come together; especially if a speedy Performance of these Actions is intended: For the *Infinitive* in Pronunciation, runs off faster than the *Preterimperfect Tense*. Yet this *Infinitive* is govern'd of a *Verb*, which seems designedly omitted, to signify *hast*; *cæpit* is commonly understood in such Sentences. This possibly may be the Reason why a *Supine* is used after *Verbs* of Motion.

Note here concerning the *Verb Deponent*, that sometimes the *Participle* thereof, which is of the *Preter Tense*, may be put for the doer of an Action; because the *Verb Deponent* is throughout in signification *Active*; whereas no other *Participle* of the *Preter Tense* can be used for the doer of an Action, because the *Preter Participles* of all other *Verbs* signify the Receiver of an Action; the first *Supine* being used to signify *Actively*, in contradistinction from the *Neuter Gender* of other *Participles* of the *Preter Tense*.

Hence also the *Preter Participle* of the *Verb Deponent*, may sometimes be elegantly used for the *Participles* of the *Present Tense*, or for both the *Present* and *Preter*, when the same Action is repeated, or continues; as, *illum secutus tacuit*; following him he held his Peace; or, having followed him without speaking. Hence the *Verb Deponent* cannot have the latter *Supine*, because the latter *Supine* signifies *passively*, which the *Verb Deponent* cannot do. Hence also it cannot have the *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus*: And when that would seem to be required by the Order of the Sentence, the *Verb Deponent* renders the Sentence by the *Gerund* in *dum* only, which signifies *actively*; whereas other *Verbs* in *or* may render it by the *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus*; as, *hujusmodi verba non sunt dicenda à nobis*, such Words are not to be spoken by us: But if by *loquor*, we say, *non loquendum est nobis hujusmodi verba*, and not *loquenda non sunt à nobis hujusmodi verba*.

Of an Adverb.

AN *Adverb* is a Circumstance or manner of a Word, that in natural Order goes before the *Verb*. Hence it cannot have an *Accusative*; as, *us*; but a *Nominative*; as, *we*, joyned with it; as, *thought we kindly?* or, *we thought kindly*: But we cannot say, *thought us kindly?*

Most *Adverbs* in *English* end in *ly*, except *Affirmatives* and *Negatives*; as, *ye, nay, &c.* *Adverbs* in *Latin* end in *e, o, or ter*, except *igitur*.

Of a Preposition.

A *Preposition* is a Circumstance that in natural Order follows the *Verb*. Hence it cannot have *we* a *Nominative*, but *us* an *Accusative* after it; as in this Example: *None but we ran*; *but* is no *Preposition*: They overtook none *but us*, *but* is a *Preposition*. They cannot in *Latin* be rendred alike by *nisi* or *prater*: For by *nisi* the Sense is, *None did run unless that we did run*; by *prater* it is, *If you, except us, or take us out of the Number of Runners, none did run*.

Of an Interjection.

AN *Interjection* is a Sound, rather than a Word; put for a Sentence, in Hast, or Passion; according to the Passion which surprizes; as, *Ha! Oh! Ah! Well! Alas! &c.* Hence some have the Force of *Verbs* and govern *Cases*.

Of a Conjunction.

A *Conjunction* is a Word that hath its Place between Word and Word, or Sentence and Sentence; and belongs not to either of them alone; but as they have Reference to one another, signifying Likeness, or Unlikeness; Conditions, Exceptions, Causes, &c. As, *I and you will read* (i.e.) *I will read and you will read*; [*and*] signifying wherein they were alike. *I will read, and you shall hear*; [*and*] signifying wherein they were not alike, but otherwise related in that Action of Reading.

Of Syntax, or joyning Words in Sentences.

OF *Syntax* there are two Parts, *Concord* or *Agreement*, and *Government*, or the Power that one Word hath to change the State or Case of another.

of

Of Concord.

THE *Verb* must agree with the *Nominative Case* in *Number* and *Person*, for it cannot be supposed, that the *Action* and the *Thing*, of which the *Action* is said, should differ in either of these.

The *Adjective* must be the same as the *Substantive* in *Case*, *Gender*, and *Number*, whether it be *Relative* or *Participle*. The *Relative* sometimes agrees not in *Case* with the *Substantive* that is expressed; but it agrees then even in this with the *Substantive* that is understood; and may, and should be repeated, before the Beginner renders such an *English* into *Latin*: For the *Rule* of *Apposition* is imperfect in *Lily*; *Apposition* not consisting so much in the *Things* being the same, as in being in the same *Condition*, as to be the doer or receiver of an *Action*: For this is that which will change or preserve the *Case* either of *Substantive* or *Relative*, as will appear in these Examples: *Pater meus amat se*, are different *Cases*, yet the same thing; but *Pater* signifies the doer of an Act, *me* the receiver. *Hic est pater meus qui amat me*; the *Relative* and *Antecedent* are the same *Case*, because both signify doers of an *Action*. *Hic est pater meus quem amo*; they are different, because one is the doer, the other the receiver of the *Action*: Or the *Relative* now agrees with *patrem* understood, which might have been repeated, Which Father I love: *Hic est pater meus quem patrem amo*. Hence sometimes an *Adjective* seems to be of a different *Gender* from the *Substantive* expressed, as in *Virgil*;

Triste

Triste lupus stabulis—————
Triste miles senex, triste senilis amor.

By which, note, that when the Word Thing is not expressed, the *Adjective* is put in the *Neuter Gender*, which must be observed throughout the *Latin* Tongue, as we in *English* use it, without mentioning the Kind, sometimes when an He, sometimes when a She, is intended, but generally when neither; when to call it a Thing which is the Intendment of the Word so used. To this Cause may be referred *Lily's Aliquando nomen Adjectivum, aliquando Relativum respondet primitivo, quod in possessivo subintelligitur.* For some times the *Adjective* agrees with the *Person* understood, which is but hinted by some *Adjective* express'd; which same *Adjective* agreeing with the *Substantive* understood, might also agree with the Thing express'd, and belonging to the *Substantive* understood; as, *Nostris vidisti flentis (or flentes) ocellos, or vidisti ocellos nostrum flentium.* Sometimes therefore the *Adjective* agrees with the Thing, sometimes with the Person: But when with the Person the *Substantive* is generally understood, though the *Adjective* be a *Relative*; as, *Omnes, omnia bona dicere, & laudare fortunas meas, qui filium haberem, tali ingenio pradtum;* or, *fortunas mei hominis qui homo haberem, &c.* To this also belongs *Lily's Hac possessiva genitivum post se recipiunt ipsius, unius, &c.* And his *Nomina paritiva, &c.* And most of his *Rules* concerning a *Genitive*, if thoroughly examined.

But note that sometimes an *Infinitive Mood*, sometimes a Clause of a Sentence is in the stead of a *Nominative Case* to the *Verb*, and of a *Substantive*

ive to the *Adjective*, and then the *Verb* shall be the Third Person Singular Number, the *Adjective* the Singular Number and Neuter Gender.

Of Regiment or Government.

Of Words which Govern a Nominative Case.

1. **T**HE *Verb sum*, and generally *Verbs Passives*, because they leave the Thing after them in the same Case or Condition (as to being the doer or receiver of an Action) in which they found it before them, have the same Case after them as before them, which is commonly a *Nominative*.

2. All *Participles* or *Adjectives* agreeing with *Substantives* of the *Nominative Case* before the *Verb*, though these *Adjectives* follow, the *Verb* shall be the *Nominative Case*. And *Adjectives* commonly agree with the *Substantive*, when there is no *Genitive* or other casual Sign between them.

3. *Adjectives* that have a Sign between them and the *Substantive*, seldom agree with that *Substantive* that hath the Sign, but governs it according to the Sign, and agrees with a *Substantive* understood; as, *Cupidus auri*, *Man* is understood.

4. A *Participle* then becomes a *Noun*, and governs a *Genitive*, when by a constant Habit of an Action, the distinction of Time into present, past, and to come, is taken away; and then they may receive

receive [s] in *English*, and signify more than one, as we at the Entrance hinted; as, *appetentes Vini*, Wine bibbers.

Of Words that Govern a Genitive Case.

A *Substantive* which goes before another, that is not some Individual, or very self same thing, shall govern a *Genitive Case* of that *Substantive* most properly, especially if it hath of before it, and is very nearly related to the foregoing *Substantive*, whether the former *Substantive* is express'd or understood; as, *Regina tui fidissima*; *tui* is the *Genitive Case*, rather by *Regina* or *Conjux* than *fidissima*, Emphasis being here intended. *Regina tua fidissima*, or *Regina tibi fidissima*, had been more cold and distant. To this may be referred *Lily's Rule of Primitives*, when *Passion* is signified, and *Possessives* when otherwise. Yet notwithstanding these have a Distinction in their own Signification restricted, they are often used one for another. But this following Example may distinguish each of these, and sometimes an *Accusative* or *Ablative* also, usurp'd by a *Genitive*; as, *Hic est liber ejus*, this is his Book (*i. e.*) *liber suus*, the Book which he bought: Thô *liber ejus* doth not properly signify his own Book, or the Book which he bought with his own Money for himself, but rather the Book which is at this time in his Possession for another Person. Yet it may be used also for *liber illi*, or *libro illi*; that is, all the Book which he hath, or minds, thô the thing spoken be not a Book, but Play or Sport. It may be also used for *liber suus*, this is the Book which he wrote

of

of another; or otherwise, for *liber de illo*, the Book which another wrote of him; or for *liber qui pertinet ad illum*, for his own Book which belongs to him, whether bought by himself, or bestowed by another. Yet generally the *Genitive Case* signifies a part of the Thing, or something most nearly related to it; as, *imago mei*, is the Picture which represents me; *imago mea*, but the Picture which is mine, or with me by Possession, yet represents another. Hence *sum*, when it signifies to *belong*, or *be of*, requires a *Genitive Case*, being a *Verb Substantive*, or signifying the Substance and Existence of the Thing of which it is said; and seems to mention the Thing of the *Genitive Case*, as inseparable from that to which it is said to belong, by the *Verb sum*. The *Verb Pertinet* indeed unites, but seems not to incorporate the Thing, as doth the *Verb sum*; as, *pertinet ad magistratum tueri bonos*, it belongs to the Magistrate to defend the Good: *Magistratus est tueri bonos*, It is of the Magistrate a part, or of that wherein Magistracy consists to defend the Good. If it be objected that this *Genitive* is more immediately govern'd by a *Substantive* understood, it amounts to no more than I intended, and have before expressed. Hence also I suppose that *Verbs* which govern an *Ablative* when the *manner* is intended, sometimes govern a *Genitive* when the Thing or Substance of it is designed to be noted; as in *Verbs* of condemning, accusing, warning, acquitting, &c. As also that Words signifying the Praise, or Dispraise, which have an *Ablative* with the manner, but a *Genitive* of the thing intended. To this Reason add that, *potior voti*, I am Possessor of my Desire; or *potior voto*, I am possessed in my

my Desire : *Egeo tui*, I am a needy Person of you : *Egeo te*, I am wanting in you, the manner. Hence *Adjectives* signifying wanting, or abounding, including a *Substantive*, govern a *Genitive* ; but all other *Verbs* of abounding or wanting, importing the manner *in which*, and allow us not to say of *which*, govern only an *Ablative Case* ; as, I cannot say, he abounds *of* Wealth, but *in* Wealth.

Of Words that Govern a Dative Case.

Sometimes the same *Substantive*, or *Adjective*, sometimes the same *Verb* which govern'd a *Genitive*, will also govern a *Dative*, where less Similitude or Relation is design'd ; as, *Patri similis*, or *Patris similis*, like his Father, or the likeness of his Father. *Hic est amicus mei*, this is a Friend of mine, or in a peculiar manner a Friend to me ; *hic est amicus mihi*, this is a Friend to me as he is to others. Note that not only a *Dative*, but a double *Dative* is best used, when things with respect to the Effect or Use, &c. are called the same, which in themselves are different ; as, *Hic amicus est mihi Patri*, when Distinction is designed ; otherwise, *hic amicus est mihi Pater*, may be said. What *to* and *for* are not *Acquisitive* or *Dative Signs*, we noted in the beginning of this *Grammar*. But where *to* or *for* may be set after a *Verb*, tho' it is not expressed, that *Verb* shall govern a *Dative Case* ; and any *Verb* a *Dative*, both of the Person and Thing, that hath or can have a double *Dative Sign*. Also some *Verbs* that cannot have a *Dative Sign*, unless by their *Passive Participle*, or *Adjective* ; as, *Verbs* that signify Profit, Trust, Fa-
vour,

your, and the contrary, will have a *Dative Case*. *Verbs* of threatening, being angry, and taking away, often omit the thing, the means, and manner, and express only that to which the thing is done by a *Dative*; as,

Subduxit morti vivax pictura Maronem.

The Picture drawn to the Life, restored *Virgil* to us whom it took away to Death; (i.e.) as to Death *Virgil* was taken away; as to us restored by the liveliness of his Picture. After this manner *Verbs Passives* come to have a *Dative Case*, without a *Preposition* of that Word which by the *Active* was a *Nominative*; as, *ego lego Virgilium*, *Virgilius legitur mihi*: In the *Dative* there is to be understood *à me*, and it is as much as *Virgil* is now under, or in actual Reading to me, not by another, but myself; for, *Nunc est mihi Virgilius in ipsa lectione*. And as the *Verb* is here put for the *Noun*; also sometimes, thô rarely, the *Noun* is put for the *Verb*, and obtains the same Government; as, *quid tibi est tangentio me?* For, *quid me tangis?* *quid tibi est tangenti me?* *quid tangor tibi* (i.e.) *à te*. And *Cæsar* in his Commentaries uses a *Noun* for a *Gerund*; as, *omni spe reditionis domum sublata*, for *rediundi domum*.

Of Words that Govern an Accusative Case

ALL Verbs (except *Passives*) that cannot admit a casual Sign between them, and the Word after them which receives their *Action*, shall have an *Accusative Case* of that Word which allows no Sign before it; thò the *Verb* be *Neuter*; as, *curro cursum*: And a *Passive* of asking, teaching, hearing: It may have an *Accusative* of the Thing; as, *Rogatur sententiam*. After such *Passives*, if there should not follow an *Accusative*, it could not be determined whether the Thing were done by one or more; for *rogatur sententia* cannot distinguish whether one Man or more were asked their Opinion, it being no more than the Opinion was asked: In *rogatur sententiam*, the *Verb* being the *Singular Number*, shews that the Word with which it agrees is also the same.

To this Rule refer *Verbs* called *Impersonals*, that seem to have an *Accusative Case* before them; because their *Nominative* is understood. Add that *Verbs* of the *Infinitive Mood*, which of their own Nature require an *Accusative Case* before them, to signify that the Sentence is contracted, or that *quod* or *ut* is left out; as, *I declare myself to be willing*, for, *I declare this thing of myself that I am willing*.

*Of Words that Govern an Accusative,
or Ablative in themselves.*

THE Measure of any thing falling immediately under the Government of no other Word may be the *Accusative*, or *Ablative Case*, as, *liber crassus tres polices*, or *tribus polichibus*, a Book Three Inches thick. The Measure of Time answering (*how long?*) shall be the *Accusative* (*when?*) the *Ablative*.

To this refer the proper Names of *Towns* or *Cities*, with *to* or *from* before them, are generally put in the *Accusative* or *Ablative*, according to the Sign, without a *Preposition*.

Of Words that Govern an Ablative Case.

THEse Verbs *fungor*, *frutor*, *utor*, *lutor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *victito*, and *vivo* for *victito*, govern an *Ablative*, without a *Preposition*. To eat, by *edo* an *Accusative*, by *vescor* an *Ablative*; because *edo* belongs only to the Thing which receives the Action, *vescor* signifies to feed, and leaves it upon the casual Word to signify the *manner*, or the thing by which the Action is received. Such Verbs as govern an *Ablative* and *Genitive* we have mentioned before, with such *Adjectives*. Also these *Adjectives*, *Dignus*, *indignus*, *praditus*, *captus*, *contentus*, *extorris*, *fretus*, govern an *Ablative* without a *Preposition*. The Reason is they imply Thing or Manner, in which, by the Virtue of an *Ablative Case*. Add these *Substantives*, *Opus* and *Usus*, when Latin, for Need.

E

Of

Of the Genitive and Accusative Cases.

THese Verbs called *Impersonals*, *pœnit*, *pudet*, *piget*, govern a *Genitive Case* of the *Noun* which is furthest off, and an *Accusative* of the *Noun* which is nearest: Because these Verbs are compounded with a *Noun Substantive*, by virtue of the *Substantive* they govern a *Genitive Case*; and as *Verbs* they govern an *Accusative*. So that *pudet me tui*, is as much as *pudor tui me afficit*, &c. For strictly no Verb is *Impersonal*, or can want *Person*: Because an Action cannot be with a Subject from which it is. Also *fatago*, *miseret*, *miseresc*, govern a *Genitive Case*, because *fat* is put for a *Substantive*, and is as much as *negotium sufficiens*. *Miseret tui*, is a Contract, for *miseria tui afficit*; *miseresc* as much as, *misericordiam tui ago*.

Of some particular Words that by reason of their own Signification are put sometimes in the *Genitive*, sometimes in the *Ablative Case*, sometimes according to the Number they are of, as *Singular* or *Plural*; sometimes they are joyned with *Substantives*, or are put without *Substantives*.

IN or at, before the Name of a Town or City, of the Third Declension, or *Plural Number*, shall be the *Dative* or *Ablative Case*: Otherwise in or at before the Names of Towns or Cities, of any other Declension or Number, shall be the *Genitive*

ive Case. According to this Rule of *Declension* and *Number*, are used *At Home*, *at War*, *in the Country*, *on the Ground*.

In and *at* are commonly used for each other, yet seem to have a Capacity of being distinguished. *In* doth not necessarily suppose an Action; as, *The Man is in a Swoon*; but,

1. *At* seems to be inseparable from the Supposition of some Action or Concern; as, *The Person is at his Work*. *The Man is at the Field*, seems to express the Man employ'd, more than the Man is *in* the Field.

2. Hence *at* seems to signify the Place where a Man is more constantly found; as we say *at home*, *at the Market*, more frequently than *in*, &c.

3. *At* determines a Place more particularly than *in* doth; for we say not, that he lives *at* the City, because the Word *City* determines not whether it be at *London*, or *York*, or *Lincoln*: But we properly use *at* when we distinguish one Town or City, not only from the Country, but from any other Town or City in the World. Possibly this may be the Reason why the *Latins* render *at home*, *in* or *at* before a Name of a Town or City in the *Genitive Case*, if the proper Name be of the *Singular Number*, because the *Genitive Singular* with them is the most distinct of any *Case*: Whereas the *Country*, and proper Names of *Nations*, in which are several Towns or Cities, and Names of Towns and Cities that have the *Plural Number*, are less distinct and determin'd, and more agreeable to the *Dative* or *Ablative Case*, both which, in the *Plural Number* of any *Declension*, cannot be distinguished in themselves; there being not so much as a Title of Difference between them. Also this may

possibly be the Occasion why all Names of Towns or Cities, with *in* or *at* before them, may be the *Dative* or the *Ablative Case*; since the *Third Declension* is undetermined by any *Case* except the *Genitive Singular*; the *Dative Singular* of the *Third* being the same in Termination as the *Genitive Singular* of the *Second*; and every other *Case* ending like some *Case*, of some other *Declension*. Hence, I say, it may seem agreeable that such Words of the most uncertain *Declension*, should be used in an undetermin'd *Case*, and not of the *Genitive Singular*, which is always distinct. If this be not the Cause, it may serve as an Occasion to help the *Memory* to distinguish when the Name of a *Town* or *City*; or these Words, *Home*, the *Country*, *Ground*, *War*, having *in* or *at* before them, shall be the *Genitive*, when the *Dative* or *Ablative Case*. If any object that these *Genitives* are governed of a *Substantive* understood, I am as well satisfied, and rather say that *humi* is put for *in superficiem humi*, in distinction from *in terra*, or *sub terra*; so *belli* at War, for *Homo belli* a Man of War, or *Homo bellicus* a warlike Man; and *Londini* for *Urbs Londini*, or *Urbs Londinensis*: For all *Genitives*, as we said, may be imputed to a *Substantive* expressed, or some way understood.

Of the Noun of Price.

THE *Noun of Price* is usually put in the *Ablative Case*, if the *Substantive* be expressed: sometimes these *Genitives of Adjectives*, *tanti*, *quantum*, *pluris*, *minoris*, *tantidem*, *quantivis*, *quantilibet*, *quanticunque*, are put without their *Substantives* instead of an *Ablative*, by virtue of a *Substantive* understood, which governs another *Substantive* understood, with which this *Adjective* expressed agrees; as, *tanti vendidit*, he sold it for so much (*i. e.*) *pretio tanti aris*, for the Price of so much Brass.

Yet these *Genitives* may be distinguished from *Genitives* after *Verbs* of esteeming, because Esteem is certain and fix'd to a thing esteem'd, so as to allow no parting with it at any rate, as the *Noun of Price* doth: Therefore when a Thing is said to be sold or bought, it is a *Noun of Price*, and being of a thing unfix'd, sometimes here, sometimes there, sometimes with one Person, sometimes with another, is more agreeable to the *Ablative*, which is often dubious, as we noted by its likeness with the *Dative*, and unsuitable for the *Genitive*, which is a certain distinct *Case*, tho this *Ablative* may also fall under the Cause, Manner, or Instrument of the Things being procured; as the *Ablative* signifying the Praise or Dispraise of a Thing, which Praise or Dispraise in the *Genitive*, is by force of a former *Substantive*.

Note that Words of these Significations are such *Cases* according to their Signs; but when they immediately go before, or immediately follow

low a *Verb* that governs other *Cases*, these Words fall under the Government of other Rules.

Directions for Construing Latin.

1. **L**ook out for the chief Action in the Sentence or the Action that is most considerable, or to which the other Actions belong.

2. Look out the Thing or Person that is most fit to do this Action, and set this *Noun* or *Pro-noun* before that *Verb*, except there may be sometime a *Genitive Case*, or a *Gerund* in *di*, either of which commonly are set in Construing between the Action and the Doer of it, or between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*.

3. Look out for the Word which signifies the Receiver of the Action, and place that in construing after the Action, except the *Verb* be *Passive*, and then it must be placed before it.

This Examining what Word is fittest to receive such or such an Action, will not only distinguish the *Nominative* from the *Accusative*, when they are of the *Neuter Gender*, and cannot be distinguished by Termination; but it will also by suitableness of Signification distinguish which *Nominative* belongs to such a *Verb*, when there are more *Nominatives* and *Verbs* than one in the same Sentence.

4. Of such Words as receive the Action, place that next after the *Verb* that can have no sign of a *Case* before it, except the *Verb* be *Passive*, and then place the Word which receives the Action without sign before the *Verb*.

5. Con-

5. Construe *Adjectives* with their *Substantives*, and all Words that signify the same Thing together, except a *Passive* or the *Verb* [*sum*] comes between them.

Construe *Adverbs* with the Words to which they are joyn'd: Other Parts as best make up the Sense, by considering what *Circumstances* are fittest for such a Thing or Action.

F I N I S.

Exa

ERRATA.

Page 31. in the Table, Preturpluper. for Manda-
veram read Manderam. P. 37. line 25. for
deripienda r. deripiendi. P. 44. l. 6. for some r.
same.